

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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DODD COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE—CORNER OF MCDONALD AND
WEST STREETS.

TERMS—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:
Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1 50
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ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES:

For Township offices, each, \$1 00
For County " " 2 50
For District, Circuit, or State, 5 00

C. STEGE H. REILING J. B. RAYBURN
STEGE, REILING & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TEA,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Wines, &
MARKET STREET,
North Side, between Second and Third Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.
P.S.—Prompt attention to orders from the country.
Sep. 12, 1863.

W. G. ADAMS. B. BUELTNER
ADAMS & BUELTNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND AGENTS FOR COLLECTIONS, WILLEM CLARK,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Office—North east corner McDonald and West streets.
March 14, 1863.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
THE undersigned will hereafter practice
in the Circuit Court of Dubois County
and will promptly attend to all business
entrusted to his care.

WILL N. TRACEWELL.

RUDOLPHUS SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL attend promptly to any business
entrusted to him in any of the courts
of Dubois county. Office at the corner
McDonald and — streets.

John BAKER. A. J. BECKETT,
Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.

BAKER & BECKETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and
Common Pleas Courts. Particular attention
paid to collections. June 20.

George P. Dewees,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ROME, IND.

WILL attend the Courts in Perry, Dubois and Crawford counties, and give
prompt attention to all business entrusted to
him. Jan. 23, '64.

J. T. Dewees,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, IND.

WILL give prompt attention to all busi-

ness entrusted to his care in Pike and

adjoining counties.

Nov. 2.

R. BECK,

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, JASPER.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have a large and splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes on hand which they will sell as cheap as can be done anywhere, and will warrant all their work.

Give us a trial. ROMUALD BECK.

Joseph Truxier,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

HARNESS AND SADDLES,

South East Corner of the Public Square,

JASPER, IND.

OFFERS his thanks to the citizens of Dubois county and vicinity for their past patronage, and solicits a continuance and extension of the same, feeling confident that he can make it to the interest of persons want of any thing in his line to deal with him, as his motto is "small profits and quick sales."

[May 15, '62.]

Anthony Steinhauser,

(Residence opposite Indiana Hotel, Jasper.)

HAS a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Notions, which he is desirous of peddling out on the principle of "small profits and quick sales." He gives below some of his prices, and invites those who wish to buy, to call on him at his house or stop his wagon, when in motion. All his produce taken in exchange for goods.

Terrible Denunciation of Lincoln by a German Republican Paper.

The Boston Pioneer, a leading Green Republican paper, has an article denouncing in the bitterest terms the surrender of Polish fugitives to the Russian government. We translate some of the passage:

So rapidly has this much praised Lincoln advanced! He commenced with trading in Spanish human flesh, (Arguelles.) He continues the trade with Polish fugitives, and where will he stop? Is there still no word like shame in our political dictionary?

By Lincoln and his associates in crime at least, have done hangman services to Spanish and Russian despots. Will they

go enough for them? By no means. They are already upon their critics; in the service of the Parisian brutes, they have already become tools of the second native born Americans.

In New Orleans they have instituted their strong investigation, and ordered measures to be taken against their Republic, so sympathized with our sister republic Mexico, and now expressing to this sympathy in sending secret support to the French government. The French envoys, acting

as the legal representatives of Mexico,

announced that of New Orleans to the Washington government, as engaged in fit

treacherous opposition to this new Empire. This was sufficient to stir up the French leaders, otherwise called Prussian and Sec-

retary of the United States, and set them

against their own citizens, who, time com-

ing to not willing to betray a republic

enjoyed by the Government of this coun-

try.

Where is this to end? Do we say too

much, if we prophesy, that in a short time

newspapers will be suppressed here, for at-

tacking our Parisian brutes, and that Mexi-

cans will be surrendered to this new

state of Spain? Is not this republic at

present under the rule of European despots?

How will it be when European despots

shall be more firmly established in this con-

try?

But we hear them say the Monroe Doc-

trine was violated at Baltimore!

How this was done we have seen from

the ambiguous decree along of the Baltimore platform. But who ever expected that

such a treacherous king would be so honored by the persecuted "honesty," that even the

most base and unprincipled among the French

would not appear too bold to the French

elite beside of the country? And yet this

is now known as a fact, and has increased

the real testimony of the treasonable policy

of "Second Washington."

Here follows Mr. Lincoln's letter of acceptance;

Such is the foreign policy of the legitimate

successor! Such his Master's doctrine! Such

his abominations of the platform of his party!

The age of fraud—most criminal, most

treacherous, has that of the southern rebels—

the packing star which over German rehu-

ber went to follow, as the presence of sav-

ing the republic!

In the face of this treason we decline

to do what we shall never support

a proslavery Democrat, we would rather see

McClellan or Seymour in the White House

than Lincoln, or to betray the republic to

the slaveholders could never be so dangerous

and shameful as to turn it to monarchial

Imperial despotism.

Whomsoever dares either the one nor

the other sort of treason—whomsoever truly

wishes to save the republic from the fearful

danger which an omnious government has

plunged us into, has only one choice

Fremont!

In another article the Pioneer says:

The future historian will record it as one of

the greatest sources of history how Lincoln's

Administration could last but one year

without being universally condemned, or

soon overthrown by a revolution of the people.

If the people had in 1860 the least

suspicion of the fact Mr. Lincoln would

not have been elected. He must be down-right

crazy, insane, to believe, what can believe

that the people would have elected Lincoln

in 1860 if he had assured them, "I will

spare and strengthen the rebels until I can

no longer master them; I will reward those

Generals whom they fear, and force those

who sympathize with them; I will carry on

war for three years without prospect of end-

ing it; I will bury, criminally and without

feeling, a half million of my fellow-citizens

and for kindly treatment of the rebels, let them not, he helps to os-

teem the world of the public, to be a great and noble

establish instead a debt of four hundred millions; I will spare the rebels the more

horrible crimes they commit, and encourage

them by amnesty in advance to continue

in their criminal action as long as possible.

I will permit the Republic of Mexico to be

murdered by foreign bands, and then let

the army both it and the Monroe Doctrine,

and other I have committed these and hun-

dreds of other crimes against the Republic,

I will apply gradually all the numer-

ous power it has given me to make it have no

re-election in spite of my crimes. Thereby

shall I prove my capacity, my patriotism

and my—honesty?

As we have said, the people would rather

be hanged than re-elected such a criminal

as he. And now that he has become the

criminal in re, are the people going to re-

elect him as a reward for his crimes?

We must descend into the lowest depth of

psychology to solve the marvellous riddle

how the American people could have sup-

ported Lincoln so long, and would have

been brought even to such a suicidal mome-

nty as to entreat him once more with the

power so horribly abused.

It is the force of habit which so lowers men

under the pressure of misfortune and mis-

treatment as to make them lose all memory

and power of comparison, which so lessens

their sensibility that then will rather bear the

worst evil than worse their enraged na-

ture to effect a radical change. It is the

force of habit to which it must be ascribed,

that so great a portion of the American popu-

lation seem to have completely renounced all

independence under the Lincoln rule. Be

leaving at first, that they had found in Lin-

coln the right man, they were at first induced

to accept all his blunders in patience, until

finally they became so accustomed to this

state of things,